

THE GAZETTE

COLORADO.

United States Courts.

DENVER, July 8.—The United States courts convened at 10 a.m., judges Dillon and Fallon on the bench. The following cases were disposed of:

Geo. C. Corning vs Strong. A demurrer to the bill was overruled.

White vs C. C. R. R. A demurrer to the answer was overruled.

Evans vs Barnes. A decree was rendered for the defendant and the bill dismissed.

D. & R. G. railway company vs. the A. T. & S. F. railway company. Notice was given by Judge Asher to the defendants that a motion will be made to take up and argue the law points involved.

United States vs. John Gold, et al. Ordered to plead by the 15th inst.

The county commissioners of Arapahoe Co. vs. D. P. R. R. Co. Set for hearing on Wednesday.

Henry Barker vs. Pullman Palace Car Co. Set for trial Monday the 15th inst.

The Purdie Silver and Gold Mining Co. vs. Eli S. Streeter, et al. Set down for trial in September.

D. & R. G. R. vs. A. T. & S. F. R. R. Leave was given to file a demurrer.

DENVER, July 9.—In the Circuit court—Nippe vs. Mary A. Hammond et al. A demurrer was sustained to the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th counts, and overruled as to the rest.

Victor Sewing Machine Co. vs. Whitford & Co. A demurrer to the several pleas was overruled, with leave to amend.

Dodd vs. the town of Boulder. A judgment was entered for the plaintiff. An appeal praying to the Supreme court of the United States was granted.

First National Bank of Trinidad vs. First National Bank of Kansas City. A demurrer to the answer was overruled. Set for trial on Wednesday.

D. & R. G. railway vs. A. T. & S. F. rail road. G. B. Reed, esq., makes the point that the confession of the demurrer disposed of the present bill and read extracts from the amended bills in furtherance of that view. He is followed by Judge Usher for the D. & R. G. railway, who argues upon the basis that the act of congress of 1875 granting public lands to the defendant does not effect the right of the D. & R. G. railway under the act of 1872, and supports his views by referring to numerous cases decided by the United States supreme court, and particularly the opinion of Justice Field in Nevada—a case similar to the cause at the bar. He says that three applications to congress was made at different times to make their grant perfect, and that congress gave them a perfect, absolute and uncontested right in title to the lands granted under the act of 1872; that the company filed their certificate, specifying the route that the road was to take, and that in consequence congress cannot now repeal said act, as it cannot grant private lands belonging solely to the D. & R. G. Railway, and closes by saying that the D. & R. G. railway stands upon the broad, catholic ground of right of way from all comers whatsoever. Judge Usher's argument was most eloquent and powerful, because logical. Mr. Macom follows, and argues on the same points, as well as the points already familiar to the public.

DENVER, July 10.—The circuit court convened at 10 o'clock a.m.

United States vs. Cecil A. Deane—5 cases. Dismissed without prejudice.

United States vs. Wils, et al. Dismissed.

Calvert vs. Bohm. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

District Court.—The U. S. grand jury returned a number of true bills this morning, among others there are three indictments against H. A. McIntyre, as follows: 1st, embezzlement; 2nd, for drawing a bill of exchange for \$10,000; 3rd, for making false entries in the books of the bank. He is now in the custody of U. S. Marshal P. P. Wilcox. He has been devoting the day to hunting bail, but as yet of no avail.

The grand jury returned also the following true bills: Albert Abel, violating the revenue laws; Nathan Ward, perjury; Matthew Souser, counterfeiting.

District court.—The U. S. grand jury, among others, returned a true bill against Alex. Cree for embezzlement. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$1,000.

The U. S. vs. Souser. Tried by jury and acquitted.

The U. S. grand jurors were discharged from further attendance at this term of the U. S. court.

Drowning Accident.

ALAMOSA, July 7.—Forest Steadman, with Bruce Hunt, son of ex Governor Hunt, and one or two others were in bathing and Steadman was taken with cramps and drowned. His body has not been recovered yet. He has been working several years for Gov. Hunt, and was 25 years of age.

San Juan Politics.

DEL NORTE, July 10.—The following was received by this morning's mail, dated Ouray, the 5th: The sessions of the Court for the Fourth, judicial district opened on Monday, Hon. Tros. M. Bowen presiding. The principal case was that of the celebrated Osceola mine, one of the richest gold-bearing lodes in the San Juan country. Possession was given to the defendants, W. S. Fink, et al. The suit involved most material points in mining law and was ably argued on the part of the plaintiff by F. W. Gardner, and Col. C. W. Tankersley and on the part of the defendants by Wilson, Gerry and Taylor, and A. W. Hudson.

At the meeting of the republican primaries, held July 6th, the delegates to the county convention were instructed to use their influence for the nomination of Hon. E. W. Pitkin for Governor of Colorado.

A Victory for the D. & R. G. Railway.

DENVER, July 11.—U. S. Circuit Court—D. & R. G. railway vs. A. T. & S. F. R. R. The opinion was delivered orally by Judge Hallett, Judge Dillon concurring, that if a railway should permit a foreign company to locate, build, grade, etc., in a canon or on land previously granted by congress it is ever after stopped from claiming the prior right. The D. & R. G. did not do this. After reading from Justice Field's opinion, and other authorities, he comes to the point as to the strength of the original bill of complaint (D. & R. G.), and says it was more than strong enough to stand, but with the amendments it is doubly strong. Neither can we admit or consider that the A. T. & S. F. have any right whatever to a right-of-way in the canon. As to the question of the validity of the C. C. & S. R. R. to a right-of-way we will counsel further. Therefore our conclusion is that the demurrer is overruled.

WASHINGTON.

The Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Potter investigating committee resumed to day, and Senator Kellogg was examined by Gen. Butler. He testified that the election in Louisiana in 1876 was entirely legal. A great many people in New Orleans thought the returning board had acted improperly in refusing to return as elected certain persons who they claimed ought to have been elected.

At the request of Butler, witness gave a detailed statement as to the composition of the respective houses of legislature, and after citing the law of Louisiana as a considerable length, stated that Gov. Packard was legally inaugurated on the 8th of January, 1877, at which time he was a republican quorum in both houses.

General Butler produced tables compiled by the returning board's figures, which showed that after the board had thrown out sufficient democratic parishes to elect the general assembly, that it was found there were still two Hayes electors defeated, whereupon the returning board threw out parishes and precincts until they had succeeded in securing a majority for the Hayes electors.

Witness stated that, assuming the figures to be correct, findings of the returning board left the general assembly republican in both branches, and still left the Hayes electors in the majority.

Butler—Whereupon the board proceeded to give the screw another twist.

After the recess the examination of witness was continued. He said the Tilden electors had a majority, I believe, on the face of the returns of the votes as cast in the different parishes originally, and so did Nicholls.

Butler—Did you telegraph to Florida any statement as to how the state had gone, at any time before the 6th of December?

I telegraphed two or three times, perhaps, that it had gone favorably.

Q—From what source did you obtain the information?

A—From my knowledge of the result of the election as indicated by the returns from the different parishes and the notorious fact that in certain parishes there was a degree of terrorism that I believe would show the absence of a fair election and justify the returning board in throwing out the vote. My opinion was in relation to the general result only. I telegraphed to friends in Florida to that effect; and also to Chandler of the national republican committee. I happened recently to come upon one of my telegrams to Chandler dated the 7th of November, in which I predicted my belief that we really had carried the state, judging from the returns as they came in from all the parishes and from parishes where they had before been democratic and where they had before been republican and where we were then polling a larger vote than since the reconstruction.

The witness produced the telegram referred to, addressed to Zuch Chandler and dated Nov. 6, which states that terrorism existed in certain parishes, and that the colored people were prevented from voting on account of intimidation, etc.

Witness—That was the kind of dispatch that I sent Chandler asked if I believed we had carried the state. I told him, did, and I sent him this dispatch. The returning board in all cases where the parishes were not disputed would announce so many votes for the Hayes electors and so many votes for the Tilden electors, but where there were charges of irregularities those parishes would be set aside for further action. The parishes that were laid aside were seventeen in number, where there was more or less intimidation claimed. To the best of my knowledge and belief I think the returns from unquestioned parishes would give a majority to the republican ticket; throughout in seventeen of the parishes, where there was more or less intimidation, and in five of which, namely, East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Monroe and East Baton Rouge, where the republicans were thoroughly terrorized, the colored registration was 27,269 and the white registration 20,360, giving a colored majority of registered voters of 6,909.

The vote in these 17 parishes as cast, on the face of the returns, of which there was no dispute, was 10,970 republican and 21,223 democratic. That is, these 17 parishes with a colored majority of nearly 7,000, gave a democratic majority of 10,153. That is the basis of intimidation. In the 40 parishes where we all agreed there was no intimidation and the election was fair and peaceful the colored registration in '76, which was about the same as in previous years, was—colored 87,990 and the white registration 72,030, showing a colored majority of 15,960. These forty parishes returned the following vote—republican 65,000, democratic 59,392, giving a republican majority of 6,000 and upwards. These are undoubtedly statistics compiled by me from official papers.

Q—How did you in registration ascertain whether a man was a republican or a democrat?

A—We ascertained it on y from the fact that different officers kept a tally of the colored people registering, and of white people registering, and we assumed that the colored voted for the republican ticket, and the white people for the democratic ticket, and the result showed that in all these forty parishes, not only in '76, but for previous years.

Q—You assumed by the same reasoning that all men who voted the democratic ticket were white and all men who voted the republican ticket were black?

A—Not exactly that, but we calculated from that basis, with this modification: that we got as many white voters to vote the republican ticket as they got colored voters to vote the democratic ticket. We judged of the present by the past, because we had tested it in quite a number of elections.

East and West Feliciana parishes were the most thoroughly republican in the state. The registration of 1876 in West Feliciana shows about 399 white voters and 2,213 colored. You must bear in mind that there was a new registration made in 1874 and another registration in 1876, which was the registration of 1876 in East and West Feliciana was substantially the same as that of 1874 with the proper corrections made.

Q—The duty of the supervisor of elections was to correct the list of '76.

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A—Yes, sir.

Q—Therefore there was about the same number registered in East Feliciana parish whether Anderson did or did not go there and act as supervisor?

A—Yes, sir; about the same.

Q—What then had intimation to do with altering the registration in '76?

A—I don't think it had so much to do with altering the registration; it probably had not much to do with it except that new colored men would not come forward and register. The black voters were not affected registration.

Witness next referred to the inauguration of the Nicholls government, and related at length events connected with the seizing by force of the court buildings and the breaking up of the judges and the subsequent appointment of judges by Governor Nicholls and their successors.

Q—Do you know of any ground of legal right or form of law by which Nicholls and his people were anything except an organized mob?

A—I know of no reason why Packard and his government was not the legal state government of Louisiana, and the Packard legislature, the legal legislature of the state, and his supreme court the legal and uncouth supreme court of Louisiana.

Q—Do you not know that after the McVeagh commission had disposed of the Packard legislature, Gov. Packard threatened to appeal to the supreme court?

A—Yes, sir; he would have submitted his claims if he could, but Nicholls had thrust it out.

Q—After Packard had threatened to appeal to the supreme court to determine the legality of his election, did not President Hayes destroy the quorum of that court by appointing King collector?

A—The fact of his appointing him collector and his taking the oath of office did destroy the court, on the ground that the taking of one office is the virtual and legal surrender of the other.

Q—Then what Nicholls did by force President Hayes confirmed by appointing him collector. Was this the same King who after he had been in office a little while and the court was destroyed had his name withdrawn and his nomination not acted upon by the senate?

A—He is the same man.

Q—After the object of his appointment had been accomplished then the nomination was withdrawn. Where is he now?

A—He is in Ft. Landry parish. He has returned from public life. I do not think the republicans wanted him as collector.

Q—Then against the wish of the republicans of Louisiana, this man, being one of the legal supreme judges required to make a legal quorum, was appointed to this office?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Mr. P. W. Morgan, who was one of the judges who held over, was appointed by the president to be judge of an internal court in Africa. Was he not translated into that position?

A—I believe he was appointed to such a position.

Q—And just about that time, was it not?

A—I think it was in May of last year.

Q—Then when Morgan and King had been appointed, Packard had not much chance with the Nicholls judge, had he?

A—I don't think he had.

Q—I want to ask you in all solemnity this, do you believe from your knowledge of what took place that there was any other reason for appointing King collector than to get him out of that court so that Packard would not have his rights tried by a legal court?

Hiscock commenced to make objections to the question when witness answered that he could not say as to the matter referred to. I happened recently to come upon one of my telegrams to Chandler dated the 7th of November, in which I predicted my belief that we really had carried the state, judging from the returns as they came in from all the parishes and from parishes where they had before been democratic and where they had before been republican and where we were then polling a larger vote than since the reconstruction.

Butler—The objection being withdrawn I will now ask you if you do not believe that to be the case. State whether you do or not.

Hiscock—I object to that question; I think it hardly competent for any one to swear as to what influenced the president in making such an appointment, or what appeared as the mind of Governor Nicholls in his action in the matter.

Butler—I will ask you then if you know on whose recommendation King was appointed.

A—I think he was appointed on the recommendation of Thos. C. Anderson, and I recommended him also. That the president did or did not appoint King with reference to his connection with this court, I cannot of course say; but I know Mr. King was an old resident, and above all he was an old line whig. (Laughter.)

Q—Did Boulds Baker recommend him? (Laughter.)

A—I should not be surprised if such was the case. He had been a member of the legislature a number of years, and I recommended him on the ground of his being an old resident and old line whig.

Q—Do you know who recommended Judge Morgan to the position he obtained?

A—I think he was appointed by Mr. Evans on his own motion.

Q—Was not the question about Gov. Packard's appealing to the supreme court before the court was broken up?

A—I think the matter had been discussed by himself and his friends before that.

Q—Do you remember whether Mr. King's name was withdrawn about the time that Boulds Baker returned from Texas? (Laughter.)

A—I do not think his name was ever sent to the president. There was an extra session of the senate afterwards, and Lawrence's name was sent in for collector. It was said that King declined at the last moment in order to relieve the president of all embarrassment, and not, I think, until it was understood that he would not be re-appointed.

The committee then adjourned.

Navigation of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—By the direction of the secretary of war a board of engineer officers is constituted to take into consideration the improvement of low water navigation of the Mississippi river, and to submit a plan therefor together with recommendations for the most practicable measures to be adopted from time to time in order to secure its earliest and most economical completion. The board will consist of Col. F. F. Garnett, Col. Z. B. Tower, Lt. Col. T. G. Wright; and the following officers in charge of improvements of the survey of the Mississippi river during consideration of specified portions of the river: For that portion of the river above the mouth of the Illinois, Col. F. G.

Butler, the Greenback.

General Butler delivered a greenback speech at Newburyport, Mass., on the fourth of July which was radical and communistic enough to suit the most fastidious greenbacker. We will not take the trouble to correct his barefaced misstatements, but will call attention to a peculiar definition of capitalists which gives, also to some communistic utterances. Gen. Butler defines a capitalist as one who never was able to make money enough to save himself from the workhouse, but makes his fingers sore with a pair of shears in cutting off coupons of his interest-bearing bonds, while he, himself, who has millions invested in bonds, stocks, real estate, stone quarries, &c., which he has accumulated from government contracts and exorbitant fees, is a workingman because he gives his best thought and work to the increase of his capital. The definition is so peculiar and the distinction so remarkable that we thought we would give our readers the benefit of it. We suppose the fact that he has original definitions for all politico-economic terms accounts for his frequent discrepancies in logic. According to the sense in which the word capitalist is used by all intelligent writers and thinkers, Butler is one of the greatest capitalists in New England. Years ago he came into possession of a large granite quarry in Cape Ann. He invested several thousand dollars in it and finally he formed a stock company and sold it to them so as to receive more than it cost him and yet retain a half interest in it. During Grant's administration he got contracts for stone from the government for upward of a million dollars. He is also interested in several other companies. He has built houses in Washington to let or sell. We don't speak of this because we think Butler has done anything wrong but to show that he is a member of that dreadful class called capitalists. We presume he frames his definition of it so as to exclude himself.

The general tendency of the speech was communistic because he purposely understated, overstated, and misstated facts to

as to lead the people to form false opinions of the legislation of the country and induce them to believe that their happiness and ease may be secured without economy, thrift, and industry. Butler knows better, and his present demagogic efforts should consign him to the lowest depths of infamy.

We will quote only one illustration from Butler's speech to show its tendency. As an illustration, have you heard of the "Folly-ho" club of New York? Composed, I think, of ten four and six-horse coaches, and they ride over a road between two palatial hotels, with a fine looking man set up behind the coach with a trumpet, or rather I believe a brass bugle. Who are they? All of them men of great wealth, of great literary culture—men who have no employment on earth, but plenty of money, and the only thing they do is to play coach for the fun of the thing. They toil not, neither do they spin, these of a class that are growing up in the country, men—put this down—who ought to be squelched, men who have nothing to do and who do it every day. It ought not to be, and it is not reputable in this country for a man to have no employment for the good of his fellow men. The working men ought to make a law against it; some protest should be raised.

He is the worst kind of a tramp, a tramp from choice and not necessity. If I had power in New York as I once had it for some time, I would set these men to doing what they are fit for—driving a Broadway coach, from six in the morning till nine at night. That is what they are just fitted for.

We know of no remarks that could be made which would have a stronger tendency to excite the more ignorant classes to revolution than the above. We will go as far as General Butler in condemning the useless lives that many rich young men are leading. We believe that they are a curse rather than a blessing to any community. But the evil is in suggesting such a remedy. Fortunately such remarks cannot influence the majority of the American people. We think a man has a right to spend his own time and money as he wishes, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of another. If a man in the course of a long life accumulates a large fortune by his industry, temperance, and business sagacity, the sense of justice which generally animates the American people will say that that man can leave this property to his son without the interference of the law. If Butler's speech means anything it means that the laws of inheritance should be abrogated and that the sons of rich men should be made to earn their living. The abolition of the laws of inheritance is one of the corner stones of the communistic belief.

The claptrap utterances of Butler in saying that the word communism is a term of reproach applied to the workingmen as the word abolitionists was applied to the friends of freedom forty years ago is like stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. The abolitionists were honest, God-fearing men who looked for no reward but the approbation of their own conscience, while the other party is composed of drunken, lazy, immoral blasphemers, and ambitious unprincipled politicians. The one fought for freedom because they recognized the duties of religion, the sanctity of marriage and the rights of other men, while the other defies God, rails at marriage and would satisfy their own evil desires by preying upon the rights and property of others. While Butler does not advocate all of the worst features of communism yet in his insidious way he is trying to make every man a free opportunity to vote.

it appear respectable and honorable. We are most devoutly thankful that Butler's political life is ended except in so far as he may regain influence through the greenbackers and communists.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Just before the adjournment of Congress Gen. Charles Foster made a scathing review of the Democratic pretensions to retrenchment. In 1876 the Democratic party went before the country claiming that the expenses of the government had been reduced \$30,000,000. He tells the people that the expenses should be still further reduced if the Democratic house was returned. It is well just now while the Democratic party is asking for a continuance of power in the house of Representatives to see how they have kept their promises. We give a comparison of the appropriation bills as reported to the House by the committee on appropriations for the years 1876 and 1878:

TITLE.	1876.	1878.
Military Academy	\$82,000,000	\$87,155,000
Fortifications	31,500,000	37,200,000
Consular and diplomatic	8,000,000	10,000,000
Navy	19,600,000	14,000,000
Post-office	32,160,000	33,180,000
Personnel	29,533,300	29,574,000
Army	1,005,771	1,749,173
Legislative, &c.	23,155,071	26,000,071
Sundry civil	1,000,000	1,473,000
Rivers and harbors	4,600,000	16,000,000
Deficiency bill	130,170,000	120,000,000
Deficiency bill	602,253,07	14,334,672
Excess of 1878	132,333,155	57
Without deficiencies about	26,000,000	00

We also give the following statement of the appropriations as they are enacted, in law:

TITLE.	1876.	1878.
Military Academy	\$80,000,000	\$88,888,000
Fortifications	31,500,000	37,200,000
Consular and diplomatic	8,000,000	10,000,000
Navy	17,740,350	14,153,600
Post-office	33,150,000	33,350,000
Personnel	29,533,300	29,574,000
Indian	6,000,000	6,751,000
Army	1,005,771	1,749,173
Legislative, executive, and judicial	23,155,071	26,000,071
Sundry civil	1,000,000	1,473,000
River and harbor	4,600,000	16,000,000
Deficiency	147,142,784	148,000,000
Deficiency	810,732,57	14,334,672
Deficiency	148,535,784	120,000,000

This shows what a sham the democratic pretensions of retrenchment and reform were in 1876. Their retrenchment consisted in refusing to make appropriations which were necessary to carry on the government. It was done to influence voters in 1876. Now the house is theirs they could appropriate \$14,500,000 to make up the deficiencies. But this is not a. the deficiency. About \$2,500,000 were appropriated in 1877 to deficiencies, and there is about \$1,000,000 in the sundry civil bill which should be added to this amount, making the deficiencies in all provided for \$18,000,000, or about \$9,000,000 a year. The appropriations of this year exceed the appropriations of 1876 \$24,000,000. We trust those voters who care more for words than numbers will look carefully at these figures.

Undoubtedly there should have been some reduction in the expenses of the government for the prices of labor and material had fallen immensely. The republicans had gradually been reducing the expenses of the government for some years. In 1875, the last year when the republicans ruled in both houses, the appropriation was reduced \$16,123,000. In 1874 they were reduced over \$12,000,000, making a reduction in the two years previous to the democratic rule of \$28,500,000. Gen. Garfield stated to the house in 1882 that the appropriations could be reduced at about the rate of \$15,000,000 per year for the next six years. The democrats simply carried out the programme of Gen. Garfield, the republican chairman of the committee on appropriations for 1871-75. No amount of plausibility can explain away these deficiency bills. They show a deliberate attempt on the part of democratic leaders to deceive the people in 1876, pretending they had reduced the appropriations, when they had only postponed them.

A few years ago the legislative clerk of the state of Arkansas omitted to record the votes against a bill authorizing the issue of \$3,000,000 worth of bonds for carrying on public improvements. The bonds were legally authorized by law and the proceeds were expended for the benefit of the state. Without denying the moral obligation of the debt, the state refused to acknowledge it as a debt on account of the technical irregularity mentioned above. We regret to say that the Supreme Court of the state has just made a decision, supporting the state government in the position they have taken. That such action should be taken shows that either her people are dishonest as a whole or that her state officers and judiciary misrepresent her people. The people of Arkansas will probably reply to any murmurs of the capitalists who loaned the money to the state in good faith, by calling them bloated bond holders, god-sharers, etc.

Senator Bayard has just written a letter to Tammany which is now attracting considerable attention. The letter contains some very strong language for the conservative senator from Delaware. The letter puts forth three propositions, of which the first is "That they will have free elections in all the States, uncensored and unswayed by Federal interference civil or military." We heartily agree with the senator in what he says about free elections. But what shall be done about those right clubs that roam over the country, to intimidate negroes. We suppose the army was in the South in 1876 to give it its insidious way he is trying to make every man a free opportunity to vote.

Not a government officer took part in the recent state conventions of Illinois and Ohio. President Hayes' civil service order seems to be obeyed.

An Indianapolis paper wants Mr. Hamilton, of the Fort Wayne district, Ind., who was chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, to rise and explain why the entire work fell on Mr. Rainey, a colored man, in the last night of the session.

The Chinese question is now assuming proportions that will not allow of its postponement. In our dispatches of to-day we learn that a Chinaman was denied citizenship by Judge Choate, of the United States district court, in New York. An appeal will probably be made to the supreme court of the United States.

A good sign of the present times is the general rise in the value of good stocks. We give the quotations of a few of the most important for 1877 and 1878:

UNIT 27, '77.	UNIT 27, '78.
Western Union Tel.	57 1/2
New Jersey Central	6 1/2
Consular and diplomatic	8 1/2
Navy	47 1/2
Post-office	108 1/2
Personnel	58 1/2
Army	118
Legislative, &c.	33 1/2
Sundry civil	64 1/2
Rivers and harbors	70 1/2

There is an encirclement of almost entire interest throughout the country, over the possibility, and even strong probability, that General Grant will be nominated for the presidency in 1880. If he lives, and nothing unusual occurs, his nomination and election are as certain as any future event can possibly be. He is to-day more intensely popular, more perfectly in the confidence of the American people than at any other time in his life. His call to the presidency for a third term is not merely intended as a distinguished honor, but is to be essential to the welfare of the country.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette* (Rep.).

When a man, unused to labor, joins a workingman's party, it is presumed he is working for an office.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

There has been a long while since this country chose as president a man who gets his meals at the *Manhattan Club*, New York, Mr. Ranck, should ponder over this.—*Baltimore Gazette* (Dem.).

There is an encirclement of almost entire interest throughout the country, over the possibility, and even strong probability, that General Grant will be nominated for the presidency in 1880. If he lives, and nothing unusual occurs, his nomination and election are as certain as any future event can possibly be. He is to-day more intensely popular, more perfectly in the confidence of the American people than at any other time in his life. His call to the presidency for a third term is not merely intended as a distinguished honor, but is to be essential to the welfare of the country.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette* (Rep.).

When a man, unused to labor, joins a workingman's party, it is presumed he is working for an office.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

There are enough live issues upon which to conduct the next campaign, without bringing old ones to the front, as it is barely possible that some other man than Grant can be found to "call out the enthusiasm." The "enthusiasm" for the latter gentleman at present seems to be confined to the members of the o.c. ring, of which the people are tired.—*Milwaukee Sentinel* (Rep.).

Any government or institution that can afford at par a million or a thousand million dollars upon "faith and credit," or any other shadowy attributes, can provide for receiving a like amount in coin on representation.—*Detroit Free Press* (Dem.).

The Graaie says that Tilden is the inevitable candidate of the Democratic party for president in 1880. Why? There are scores of democrats equally fit for the position.

The party is not in the plig of the republicans, with only one available man.—*St. Paul Globe* (Dem.).

Mr. Johnston has announced himself a candidate for congress in the Richmond district on a similar platform to Alexander H. Stephens, in direct opposition to Bourne. In three or four other Virginia districts independent candidates will be put up in opposition to the Bourbon nominees, and if the republicans do not put up men, also, but support these independents the probabilities point to the defeat of the regular democratic candidate in each district.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch* (Rep.).

The Grant and Wilson ticket meets with favor on every hand.—*St. Louis City* (La.) *Journal*.

Grant is a hero and despot," according to the New York Sun, while Hayes is "a weak, vacillating, commonplace man." A hero and despot is just the man the Americans can't want.—*Boston Herald* (Ind.).

There will be war between the farmers and the tramps presently, and then there will be a scarcity of tramps.—*The Cincinnati Commercial*.

In 1860 or 1868 the Illinois republican platform as a whole would have been safe.—*Boston Journal* (Rep.).

Moses W. Field, the head national agent and principal "workingman's" shrike of Michigan, is one of the richest men in the state, and every dollar of his money was made by shaving notes and lending money at exorbitant interest. His dodge was to loan on real estate security, at 18 per cent, as his own attorney in foreclosure, and between interest and fees eat up the entire property.—*Toledo Blade*.

The Denver News gives the following opinion of Joseph Wolff, which we heartily endorse:

Mr. Joseph Wolff has accepted the greenback nomination for state senator from Boulder county. He is an arrant demagogue, a wic-brained agitator, a fit companion for Dennis Kearney and as unfit for legislative deliberation as a man may be and still escape the ignominy of a scum. If that is the class of men the greenbackers are to give us for our lawmakers, Colorado has no use for them.

The Florida investigation has been a complete fizzle. Every time the committee attempted to trace a supposed republican fraud they ran upon a democratic one, and were obliged to desist, for the committee are only looking for republican frauds. In examining Gen. Lew Wallace the following un-persuasive testimony was adduced respecting the actions of Manton Marble, Tilden's confidential friend:

Q.—Mr. McLain says that you told him that you knew Gov. Hayes well, and was satisfied if he became president he would take care in providing for the republicans of Florida; what is your reply to that?

A.—We tell you the facts and give you almost the identical language I used on that occasion: I went to Mr. McLain's house by invitation an evening or two before the board was to pronounce their judgment, and after some general conversation he made the remark that Mr. Van Marne, representing the democrats, had been but a short time before at his house to see him, and had to him that there was no necessity for us [Mr. McLain's] living and dying a poor man; that if Tilden was counted in the grand command anything he wanted, I said to Mr. McLain, Mr. Marble is very bold in his position, and he certainly forgets that if Hayes is elected, he will have the same opportunity of taking care of his friends, which I accept, I have no doubt he will do; I did not understand at the time that was a corrupt proposal, from me, or anything that you say, that way, to McLain; I had too much respect for Mr. McLain; I had too much respect for Mr. McLain to make any such proposal.

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In the scheming for the Democratic nomination of 1880 Thurman has secured Ohio and Tilden has lost New York. But Tilden will make a desperate effort to recover this state, and the utmost vigilance of his democratic opponents will be required to defeat it.—*Albany Evening Journal* (Rep.).

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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Springs.

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One Dollar per Month.
WEEKLY—FORTY EIGHT COLUMNS,
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING,
Will be made known on application to the office.

REPUBLICAN CALL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLORADO
DO. DENVER, COLO., JUNE 12, 1878.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at its place, it was ordered that the State Republican convention be held on the 7th of August, 1878, at Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for one governor, one lieutenant governor, one secretary of state, one state treasurer, one auditor of state, one superintendent of public instruction, two regents of the University, one attorney general, and one representative in congress, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The committee fixed the basis of representation in this convention at one delegate for each county, and one delegate for every one hundred, or for fraction thereof exceeding half, up to one thousand. At the general election in 1870, in accordance with the above, the following apportionment for representation in the convention was made:

Apache	23	Chaffee	0
Boulder	10	El Paso	3
Bent	4	Fremont	5
Costilla	5	La Plata	5
Conejos	4	Las Animas	12
Clear Creek	12	Otero	4
Custer	5	Park	6
Douglas	4	Pueblo	3
Erie	3	Rio Grande	8
El Paso	8	San Juan	3
Erie	3	Saguache	11
Gilpin	2	Summit	2
Grand	2	Weld	3
Gunnison	2		9
Huerfano	2		
Hinsdale	5		177

The Committee fixes the various counties to make as near as practicable, proportion for the selection of delegates.

W. H. LIEBERT, Chairman.

J. R. TREADWAY, Secretary.

Republican County Convention

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 25th, 1878.

The republican convention of El Paso county will be held at city hall in Colorado Springs on Saturday, July 20th, at 2 o'clock p.m. It will be the duty of said convention to appoint a county committee for the ensuing year, to choose eight delegates to attend the state convention in Denver on the 7th of August, and to nominate the following candidates to wit: One senator and two representatives for the general assembly, also one county commissioner.

It is suggested that the republicans of the county meet in their respective precincts on Saturday, July 13th, to nominate candidates for the offices of precinct justice of the peace and constable, appoint precinct committees and select delegates to the said county convention, in which precincts will be entitled to representation upon the following basis: One delegate for each precinct and one additional delegate for every 25 votes or fraction thereof exceeding 12, cast for Governor Routt in 1876. With such ratio as the basis the following apportionment is made:

Precinct No. 1, inj. a. Bismarck	2	Delegates	
2 Bismarck, Minn.	2		
3 Durango	1		
4 San Juan	2		
5 Colorado City	2		
6 Custer, Minn.	1		
7 Laramie	3		
8 Woodbury	2		
9 Summit Park	2		
10 Fremont	2		
11 Montrose	2		
12 Gunnison	2		
13 Little Cañon	2		
14 B. & S. Portion	2		
15 Big Sandy	1		

By order of the republican county committee N. S. CULVER, Chairman

We are yearly increasing the export of beef to England, France, and Holland, and there are fair prospects that we shall soon supply the larger part of the beef that is consumed in those countries. In December, 1876, and January, February, and March, 1877, we shipped 8,830 head of cattle and 18,008,395 pounds of fresh beef, while in the same months of 1877-8 we shipped 15,635 head of cattle and 22,479,499 pounds of fresh beef.

In a letter to Hon. Edward F. Noyes dated July 27th, 1877, S. B. McLin, the man with a quickened conscience, said,

However, I pray you do not think that I prefer my claim on account of the recent canvass. I only performed my duty conscientiously, and if it proves unavailing I will never cease to regret it as long as I live. My reasons for seeking the appointment are urgent. My contest for a livelihood with the proscriptive democracy will be a very unequal one, and my health will not permit me to live in a colder climate.

Does this look like a bargain? A great deal has been said about President Hayes' appointment of members of southern returning boards to office. We venture to affirm that if the reasons for the appointments are inquired into it will be found that they were made on grounds similar to the above.

A. H. Stephens at Augusta.

We have just seen the full text of the great speech delivered by A. S. Stephens at his home in Augusta, Georgia. He first meets the charge that he violated universal suffrage. Mr. Parkman has long given the reputation of being a very careful historian, student and conservative in his opinions; hence his remarks on this subject are especially deserving of consideration.

Mr. Parkman does not believe in universal suffrage except under certain conditions. He thinks a good cause is said on the subject of the glorious principle of universal suffrage is the "weary twaddle of optimists." He says that "There is an illusion, or a superstition among us respecting the ballot. The means are confounded with the end. Good government is the end, and the ballot is worthless except so far as it helps to reach this end. Any reasonable man would willingly renounce his privilege of dropping a piece of paper into a box provided that good government were assured to him and his descendants." Again he says that "The community has rights as well as the individual, and it also has duties. It is both its right and duty to provide good government for itself, and the moment the vote of any person or class of persons becomes an obstacle to its doing so, this person or class forfeits the right to vote, for where the popular feeling is, and what the people think about it, is preposterous. Such a one is not a fit representative, and would remind me of a story of an old servant of my father used to tell me of two Africans in Virginia, Simbo and Mingo, who one day went out still hunting and found a deer lying asleep bound along. They did not use their arms, but cudgels. Mingo, the more intelligent, was afraid to trust the game with Simbo, but Simbo was anxious to get a kill at the deer, and as he got to talking so loud that Mingo thought he might wake up the game so he agreed for Simbo to go along. He left Mingo and slipped right up to the log and raised his mast, and the hesitated. He then yelled out, "Mingo, where me strike him?" Of course, the deer awoke and was gone before he could strike him. "Laughter." If you want somebody to go to Congress and write back, Mingo, where me strike him? do not send me. If a member don't know how to vote, the game will be gone before he can hear from Mingo. "Laughter."

A representative must have integrity and qualification. Select true men honest men, men of qualification. When they come home, hold them responsible.

Mr. Stephens claims that he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. But any one who reads his speech will plainly see that he is not a democrat of the present school. We think that his party did right in repudiating him for he expressly says that he who serves his country best, serves his party best. In giving a description of the Democracy of his assailants he accurately describes the Democracy of to day. It is so true that we quote the following:

According to the opinion of my news paper, it is the Democracy in any thing but good, with incisive, contentious and adomorative. Their device is that which the brave and gallant General McClellan illustrated. He said that in Mississippi there was a contest between two champions of Democracy, each claiming that he was a better Democrat than his opponent. A committee was appointed to decide between them. The first stepped forth and announced, as the evidence of his claims, that he had never bolted a Democratic nomination in his life, and did moreover vote for McNutt, the repudiating candidate for governor, but felt his stealing something now. This again turned the balance, and he took the hat. Now my countrymen, I want you to understand that I do not belong to that class of democrats. The high and noble principles of freedom in democracy by which the world is to be redeemed from tyranny and wrong, yet finally the sober sense of the people will always recognize a man's real worth.

Who denies universal suffrage to be an inalienable right and declaring that some of its fundamental principles are wrong, yet he thinks it may furnish the best kind of a government under certain conditions, as the old New England village of forty years ago. But when it is granted to those to whom liberty means license, and politics means plunder, to whom the public good is nothing and their own most trivial interests everything, who love their country for what they can get out of it, and whose ears are open to the promptings of every rascally agitator, the case is completely changed and universal suffrage becomes a questionable blessing. Mr. Parkman so forcibly puts the case of where a man is not fit to exercise the right of voting that we will quote still farther from him:

The sarcasm in the above receives its entire power from the truth of the description. To day the democratic party represents no great principle. Years ago free trade, fair money, and state sovereignty were its foundation principles. But now it is satisfied to be simply a machine. Its rank and file vote for any candidates who receive the nomination. A bolter is no more a democrat than an anti-bolter can be an honest patriot. It has no principles though it occasionally declares in convention a few empty platitudes which will take with the people. Certainly the Democratic party is no place for a man with independent convictions or real patriotism, for such men cannot trim their sails to the beck of false-hearted leaders or even a misguided populace.

There is some political significance in this action of Stevens. Other parts of the south are beginning to talk of independent men who will seriously change the machine. The action of Stevens cannot but have a most influence upon politics in our day. We trust many a man of Mr. Stephens' integrity and independence will return to congress this fall, for the country stands sorely in need of such men.

Lph. Holloman says, "Why, these men who kicked me out of the convention in the cause of morality and reform, are the men who bought me to debase the ballot and falsify the returns, and who paid me for it. The men whom I suffered obloquy and disgrace and a year's deprivation of my liberty in jail—these reformers they are. I have had about enough of them."

Universal Suffrage.

The North American Review for July opens with a striking article by Francis Parkman on "The failure of universal suffrage." Mr. Parkman has long given the reputation of being a very careful historian, student and conservative in his opinions; hence his remarks on this subject are especially deserving of consideration.

Mr. Parkman does not believe in universal suffrage except under certain conditions. He thinks a good cause is said on the subject of the glorious principle of universal suffrage is the "weary twaddle of optimists." He says that "There is an illusion, or a superstition among us respecting the ballot. The means are confounded with the end. Good government is the end, and the ballot is worthless except so far as it helps to reach this end. Any reasonable man would willingly renounce his privilege of dropping a piece of paper into a box provided that good government were assured to him and his descendants." Again he says that "The community has rights as well as the individual, and it also has duties. It is both its right and duty to provide good government for itself, and the moment the vote of any person or class of persons becomes an obstacle to its doing so, this person or class forfeits the right to vote, for where the popular feeling is, and what the people think about it, is preposterous. Such a one is not a fit representative, and would remind me of a story of an old servant of my father used to tell me of two Africans in Virginia, Simbo and Mingo, who one day went out still hunting and found a deer lying asleep bound along. They did not use their arms, but cudgels. Mingo, the more intelligent, was afraid to trust the game with Simbo, but Simbo was anxious to get a kill at the deer, and as he got to talking so loud that Mingo thought he might wake up the game so he agreed for Simbo to go along. He left Mingo and slipped right up to the log and raised his mast, and the hesitated. He then yelled out, "Mingo, where me strike him?" Of course, the deer awoke and was gone before he could strike him. "Laughter." If you want somebody to go to Congress and write back, Mingo, where me strike him? do not send me. If a member don't know how to vote, the game will be gone before he can hear from Mingo. "Laughter."

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We call special attention to the republican caucus at City Hall, to-night. It will elect fifteen delegates to the county convention. Don't stay away and then complain of its action. Let there be a full attendance.

From Thursday's Daily.

Five coaches laden with excursionists from Denver numbering some 150 passed through the city yesterday, bound for Alamosa.

The Denver & Rio Grande company have just received two new passenger cars from York, Pa. They will have the horizon reclining chairs, and will be as beautifully fitted up as the Pullman cars. Rosita and Oro are to be their names.

We notice that our banks have determined to close their places of business at 3 o'clock, p.m., each day on and after Monday, July 15, 1878, instead of 4 o'clock, p.m., as heretofore. We cannot complain of this as it is a universal custom of such institutions not to keep open after 3 o'clock. We will have to move round and get our deposits in a little earlier.

From Mr. T. A. Hay, of Colorado Springs, who passed through town this week on his way back from working his mines in the Animas district, we learn that a new town is being built up near Howard's fork of the San Miguel. Mr. Hay sold his interest in the placer mines, for a good round sum; he also has a number of lead mines that are good. He owns interests in the Monomonic, Union, and several others. The first named is a big property, showing a large body of ore. He states that a great deal of work is being done in Boulder gulch and vicinity, and the mines are showing up well.—*La Plata Miner*.

Scientists En Route.

Prof. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, accompanied by several scientists, leave Chicago this morning for this city. Their purpose making observations of the eclipse of the sun, on the 29th of July, from Pike's Peak, and will make arrangements with the Western Union telegraph company for telegraphic service and connection with the observatory.

Accident.

A man by the name of Blake, while at work in one of the saw mills on the Divide, Monday, had the misfortune to get two of his fingers caught in the saw, cutting them badly and necessitating their amputation. The operation was successfully performed by one of our physicians, and the hand is doing well although two fingers.

New Drug Firm.

Messrs. G. H. Lippelt and R. V. Kennedy, having purchased the drug store formerly owned by T. A. Burnham & Co., will continue the business at the old stand under the firm name of Lippelt & Kennedy. We are pleased to number these gentlemen among the merchants of our city, and they have our best wishes for success and prosperity. Although young in years, they each have an experience of several years to back them, and will without doubt justly merit the patronage they are sure to receive.

Abstract of the Meteorological Record of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Week Ending, July 6, 1878.
Highest barometer, 30.211 inches, Monday. Lowest barometer, 29.861 inches, Friday. Range, 0.350 inches. Mean barometer, 30.005 inches. Highest thermometer, 85°, Saturday. Lowest thermometer, 52°, Tuesday and Friday. Range, 33°. Greatest daily range, 31.5, Tuesday. Least daily range, 13.5, Sunday. Mean daily range, 26°. Mean thermometer, 68.2°. Wind, prevailing direction, S.E. Total number of miles traveled during the week, 1203. Mean humidity, 55 per cent. of saturation. Total rainfall, 0.62 inches.

F. F. LOUD.

Real Estate Transfers.
Colorado Springs Company to Emma Welch, that portion of block 249, in addition to town of Colorado Springs, beginning at a point on w boundary 80 feet, s from nw corner, extending south along w boundary 50 feet and e 100 feet, \$125. Wm. W. Woods and wife to Henry Teachout, n. 1/2 of lot 3, block 2, town of Monument, \$200. Mary S. Mackenzie and Marcia E. R. Cumming to Minnie W. Robinson, w. 1/2 of s. w. 1/4 of sec 2, and e 1/2 of s. e 1/4 of sec 5, town p. 11, s of range 67 w., \$600.

Personal.

Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, of the United States army, with his wife is a guest at the Manitou house.

The new Presbyterian church will be dedicated July 21. The Rev. Mr. Darby is the pastor. Rev. H. B. Gage is expected to be present to assist in the exercises.

Our informant was most surprised by the elegant stock of goods which the merchants are carrying. Lubin's soaps and perfumery are used almost exclusively. Elegant toilet ware is to be found in every stock. In fact the class of goods appears more like a city stock than that of a frontier town.

Return of the Mayor.

Major France returned from the east last evening, considerably fatigued from his long trip but in his usual good spirits. Satisfactory arrangements were made by him with Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, to furnish the pipes for our proposed city water works, the price agreed upon being \$28 per ton, delivered aboard the cars at Chicago. This is considered an excellent offer, as the firm have in stock nearly if not quite sufficient pipe to fill the contract, thereby enabling the city to avail itself of the contract made some time ago with the K. P. R. R. to transport the same at a greatly reduced rate. It is quite probable that the first shipment of pipe will be made this week, so that it will not be long before work will be commenced in good earnest. The preliminary arrangements for the same will be made immediately. We're away Mayor France visited New York, Boston, Philadelphia and several others of the large eastern cities. Several of the parties he visited to see found to be away from home, and in this way considerable trouble was incurred in finding them.

Military Notes.

An adjourned meeting of Company B, First Colorado Cavalry met at the armory last evening, it being the time appointed for the election of non-commissioned officers.

Captain Burnham having waived his prerogative of appointment, the company was granted the privilege of electing its own officers, which was accomplished with excellent judgment, and giving entire satisfaction throughout.

Following is the new roster of the company:

Thos. H. Burnham, Captain.

W. H. Macomber, First Lieutenant.

A. H. Barrett, Second Lieutenant.

D. L. Welsh, Quartermaster Sergeant.

W. R. Roby, First Sergeant.

E. W. Frost, Second Sergeant.

William Saxton, Third Sergeant.

H. Clement, Fourth Sergeant.

D. W. Robbins, Fifth Sergeant.

Quincy King, Sixth Sergeant.

B. Souticotte, First Corporal.

Harry Iles, Second Corporal.

James Somerville, Third Corporal.

Joseph C. Parsons, Fourth Corporal.

O. J. Barker, First Bugler.

W. F. Dewey, Assistant Bugler.

Dr. C. E. Edwards, Surgeon.

John Hewitt, Veterinary Surgeon.

John Pixley, Articer.

Lewis Mantey, Saddler.

E. J. Eaton, Treasurer.

As. M. Bonton, Secretary.

From Friday's Daily.

Hugo J. Alexander, of Lake City, arrived in town last evening. Mr. Alexander has many friends in this city, who will be glad to take him by the hand.

Rev. J. H. Merritt, presiding elder of this district, arrived in town yesterday, and will hold the ast quarterly conference of the conference year this evening, at the M. E. church, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Dr. S. M. Barr, who recently arrived from Pueblo, will, in a few days, be prepared to administer all kinds of medicated baths in this city. The hot springs of our country will then be at our doors. He brings the finest testimonials from Pueblo.

Strangers and tourists stopping at Manitou springs and in this city may be interested to learn that Mr. R. Morris, the jeweler of Colorado Springs, has in his establishment a Colorado department, where the precious gems and stones found in this wonderful land may be seen. Beautifully polished and fashioned into all manner of pieces of jewelry richly mounted in gold. To those wishing to secure something as a momento of their visit to Colorado, we take pleasure in referring them to Mr. Morris' new advertisement published in another column.

Mr. W. W. Purh furnished the Denver Times the following statements of the freight business of the Denver & Rio Grande road for the months of June, 1878, as compared with that of June, 1877:

Shipments of June, 1877 3,835,140 pounds
" " June, 1878 5,318,779 "

Increase 1,483,636 pounds
Receipts of June, 1877 5,751,821
" " June, 1878 10,831,914 "

Increase 5,080,103 pounds

This shows the enormous increase in business. The increase in the amount of freight received was over 88 per cent.

From a person who has just arrived from Alamosa we learn that the place is very prosperous. The rail road station is located with wool. It is coming faster than the cars can carry it away.

Carpenters are receiving \$3.50 a day and are in active demand.

Perry's note is nearly complete.

The new Presbyterian church will be dedicated July 21. The Rev. Mr. Darby is the pastor. Rev. H. B. Gage is expected to be present to assist in the exercises.

Our informant was most surprised by the elegant stock of goods which the merchants are carrying. Lubin's soaps and perfumery are used almost exclusively. Elegant toilet ware is to be found in every stock. In fact the class of goods appears more like a city stock than that of a frontier town.

LEWING HOWARD, Cash.

It will be noticed in our telegramic columns that the murderer of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. was overruled. This decision is favorable to the D. & R. G. R. as far as it goes; or if it had been sustained the case would have had no standing in the court. It now remains to be seen whether Judge Mallon will grant the petitions prayed for in the bill filed by the counsel of the D. & R. G. R. R.

Accident at Manitou.

Yesteray afternoon a carriage containing three ladies from the Manitou house, was overturned in Williams' canon, in the attempt to turn in a narrow part of the roadway. The ladies and driver were caught in beneath the carriage and for a time the result was fair to be of the most serious character. Fortunately Mr. E. F. Foster, the Eng. artist, whose pictures now on exhibition at the C. I. C. have been so much admired, chanced to be near, and, seizing the horses, he dashed until the occupants of the carriage could escape.

That none were seriously injured was due to the aid given. Mr. Foster was providentially able to render aid to the great presence of mind exhibited by that gentleman.

Death of Nathan Swartz.

We were much pained, yesteray, to learn of the death of Nathan Swartz, which occurred at Denver on the evening of July 10. Mr. Swartz came to Colorado from Albany, N. Y., last year on account of a lung difficulty. During most of this time Mr. Swartz resided at Denver, but last spring he came to Colorado Springs and stayed several weeks. Before he was obliged to leave New York he had an unusually brilliant future before him. He was a member of the most promising law firm outside of New York city. Mr. Swartz, though only 32 years of age when he left his business, had already achieved a high reputation as a careful pleader and wise counsellor, and the members of the bar predicted a future for him of rare promise. He was rapidly recovering from his lung difficulty when other disorders ended his useful career.

His brief residence here won him many friends who will sincerely mourn his loss. He was uniformly cordial and considerate to his friends, kind and true to his wife, upright in his business and legal to his country. His friends will sincerely sympathize with her whom he loved so well.

The Hop at the Beebe House.

The hop at the Beebe house last evening was well attended, and the music was excellent. The drawing room looked beautiful. St. Louis is well represented at this house this season. Among those from that city who joined in the dance were the Misses Turner, Miss Espenshied, the Misses Harrison, Mr. Collins, Mrs. Freyay and young Master Freyay, who has inherited his mother's grace of manner and carriage. Among the New Yorkers were Mr. and Mrs. Netter, the Misses Clark and Miss Lewis. Washington was represented by Lieutenant Wheeler and wife; Detroit by Mrs. Leigh; Cincinnati by Mrs. Oshkamp and Miss Clousterman, her sister. Miss Oshkamp, a little damsel of apparently six years, danced in the same set with her mother, with a very tall partner. Mr. Greenough, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Garrison etc. the principal dancing for Colorado Springs.

General Adams and wife were present. Mrs. Beebe with her bright, pleasant face made all welcome. This house seemed perfect last year, but this season throws last season quite into the shade. The ball room is particularly attractive and is the most tasteful room possible, so well arranged and we might say. It is connected with the main building by a conservatory. The season is now fairly opened and promises to be very gay.

County Commissioners.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and completed the equalization of assessments, after which the following bills were adopted:

Odele & Sherman, ties 13.50
Pioneer Manufacturing Co., lumber 39.78
E. J. Eaton, assessor's fees 800.00
J. Correy, school superintendent, fees 269.50
B. Riggs, road work 3.00
S. P. Gashall, lumber 25.74
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., books 55.00
Matt France, commissioner's fees 20.00
C. Woodbury 45.00
C. R. Fusted, 30.00

The rates of toll to be collected on the Bear creek and Pike's Peak to road were established as follows, \$1.00 for each horse and rider, and 50 cents for each mule or pack animal. The rates of toll to be collected on the Manitou and Pike's Peak trail were established at 50 cents for each horse and rider and 25 cents for each mule or pack animal.

The petitions of various parties residing on Caeyenne creek asking that the road along the north bank of said creek be opened for travel, was received, and the clerk directed to request parties interested to furnish testimony on the 2d of December next as to the time said road was to be opened for use. By the traveling public. On motion the matter of building a temporary court house was referred to Commissioner France, with instructions to obtain estimates as to cost of suitable lots, clearing, fixtures, &c., and report the same at a meeting to be held on the 20th of July. The board then adjourned until the 20th inst.

LEWING HOWARD, Cash.

Stolen Horse recovered.

Two weeks ago at Tuesday Henry Du Val, who owns a ranch about twelve miles north of Spring Valley, missed two horses, and having reason to believe they had been stolen, came to this city. He placed the matter in the hands of Officer Clark, who has been working it up ever since. Yesterday morning he received word that one of the horses had been found near Recman's ranch, some two miles south of this city. He proceeded to the place immediately and has probably secured the animal's safe return.

Personal.

D. W. Robbins, went to Denver yesteray on business.

Wm. S. Barker, of the Crawford House, is gone to Leadville.

Gen. Richards, esq., a prominent merchant of York, Neb., is at the Hotel House.

C. D. Frost, of the Lincoln Hotel, St. Louis, is at the Beebe house.

Charles M. Jesup, the well-known owner of a large stock range at Santa Clara is at the Manitou house with his wife.

H. C. Chapin, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, Denver, is a guest at the Crawford House. He leaves this morning for Leadville.

The following are the names of the parties who ascended Pike's Peak from Manitou yesterday: A. Cross, J. S. Sanes, C. H. Malory, G. F. Kirby, E. S. Albro, A. H. Gartman, Mrs. Wilmerding, Miss. Malory, Miss S. Sands, Miss M. Sands, Miss Bessie Cross, Mrs. A. H. Gartman, Dr. Ogden, Mr. Constant, Mr. Prescott, Mrs. Franke, Mr. Marney, Mr. McKinney, Walter H. Gartman, A. with the exception of G. F. Kirby, Mrs. H. Gartman, Mr. Prescott and Mr. McKinney, stay on the peak over night.

W. C. B. Allen, secretary of the Board of Trade of Omaha, Nebraska, was in town yesterday. Mr. Allen is editor of the Omaha Commercial Exchange, and secretary of the Union Stock Yards at that place. Having just recovered from a severe illness he has come to Colorado to recuperate, and is accompanied in his travels by Dr. O. S. Wood, one of the prominent physicians of Omaha, who honored our office with a pleasant call yesterday. After spending a few days in this vicinity they will proceed to Georgetown and other points of interest in Colorado.

Total Arrivals.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.—B. H. Eaton, Greeley; E. L. W., ranch; Mrs. Paul, S. O. Paul, Harvard, Ill.; W. N. Canfield, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Mrs. W. C. Burt, Valley Falls, C. H. Gates, Toledo; H. S. Aspinley, Chicago.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—H. C. Beckwith and wife, Armenia, N. Y.; H. Hungerford and wife, Burlington, Ia.; T. W. B. Doty, Philadelphia; N. B. B. Allen, Denver.

CRAWFORD HOUSE.—C. Gregg, Pueblo; S. W. Wood, M. D. W. C. Allen, Omaha; Selden Richards, Nebraska; Mrs. L. Swan, Miss L. Swan, Miss E. Swan, Mrs. Atchison, Cheyenne; B. A. Smith and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Barnes, Boston; A. Nelester and wife, Winona; W. F. Epler and wife, Jacksonville, Ill.; W. H. Ingalls and wife, New York; W. H. Singer, Mrs. H. A. Singer, Miss Johnson, Miss Grant, C. Grant, Chicago; F. G. High, Kansas City; Dr. R. Bowman, Cheyenne; John Mitchell, Indiana; C. B. Rice, Danvers, Mass.; M. B. Hyndman, Central, Col.; L. Byrne, South Park; H. W. Cook, Chicago; H. C. Chapin, M. Ballou, Denver.

CENTRAL.—Walker, Ozark, Arkansas; E. Bremmert, Geo. P. Fryer, Rock Island, Ill.; Doctor G. Hambath, Henry Hoffer, Theo. Hoffer, St. Louis; P. Roper, Memphis, Tenn.; W. C. Cunningham, C. Cunningham, N. Y

